What Happens if the President Issues a Potentially Illegal Order to the Military?

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Uniformed commanders themselves have a specific obligation to reject an order that's unlawful, if they make that determination.

All military members swear to "preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic." Within that oath is the implication that service members hold allegiance to the rule of law.

The oath of enlistment goes on to ask service members to follow orders, but adds that it must be done "according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice," or UCMJ. Both Article 90 of the UCMJ, the charge of willfully disobeying a superior commissioned officer, and Article 92, failure to obey an order, say that they apply only to lawful orders.

During a March 2023 rally in Iowa, Trump suggested that he would use federal troops in cities like New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, which he argued have become crime dens.

"It is critical that the Insurrection Act specify what actions are permitted and what actions are prohibited, lest it become a vehicle for presidents to assert unlimited authority backed by military force." If an order is deemed lawful, a military commander who still has objections has little recourse but either to appeal to some higher echelon, carry out the order, or resign rennan Center wrote in a 2023 legal journal article.

You are not required to follow an unlawful order. That would be in violation of all the international laws of armed conflict.

As the Trump administration carries out what many observers say are illegal military strikes against vessels in the Caribbean allegedly smuggling drugs, six Democratic members of Congress issued a video on Nov. 18, 2025, telling the military "You can refuse illegal orders" and "You must refuse illegal orders." Since Trump returned to office, many of his actions have alarmed international human rights observers. His administration has deported immigrants without due process, held detainees in inhumane conditions, threatened the forcible removal of Palestinians from the Gaza Strip and deployed both the National Guard and federal military troops to Los Angeles, Portland, Oregon, Chicago and other cities to quell largely peaceful protests or enforce immigration laws. Justice and the U.S. Manual for Courts-Martial, service members must obey lawful orders and disobey unlawful orders. Unlawful orders are those that clearly violate the U.S. Constitution, international human rights standards or the Geneva Conventions. Service members who follow an illegal order can be held liable and court-martialed or subject to prosecution by international tribunals. Following orders from a superior is no defense. Disturbing answers to soldiers: When asked if they would follow an order to drop a nuclear bomb on a civilian city, for example, 69% of troops who received that question first said they would obey the order. But when the respondents were asked to think about and comment on the duty to disobey unlawful orders before being asked if they would follow the order to bomb, the percentage who would obey the order dropped 13 points to 56%.

All army officers, those who command the regular troops, take and oath of allegiance to the CONSTITUTION, and NOT to whoever the current POTUS is. The POTUS is Commander-in Chief, meaning that he/she will have the final say over military policy, but the army does NOT have to obey his/her orders if they violate the law. One of the characteristics of Fascism is where the army serves a specific leader. In Weimar Germany, the individual army officers and troops took an oath to serve the German constitution. Adolf Hitler changed this early in his reign to have all new officers and troops take an oath to serve HIM.

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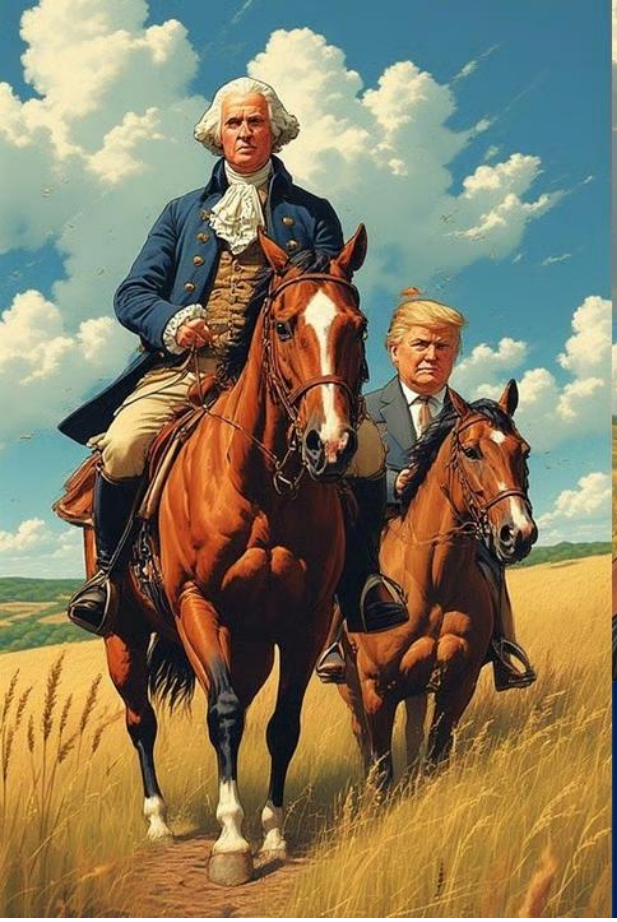
Time to kill a Fisherman



George Washington saw Dunald Trump coming

George Washington saw Donald Trump coming

George Washington saw Donald Trump coming. In a letter to General Lafayette in June 1787, 238 years ago, Washington warned of "some aspiring demagogue who will not consult the interest of his country so much as his own ambitious view." Washington saw this risk as central to America's future as an organized democracy. In his "Farewell Address" of 1796, the first president predicted that feverish parties "are likely in the course of time and things to become potent engines by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

Washington fortsatte: "The disorders and miseries which results gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual, and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns his disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty."

How will it end for Donald Trump

George Washington saw Donald Trump coming or a similar figure who dreamed of becoming a Dictator. In a letter to **General Lafayette** in June **1787**, 238 years ago, Washington warned:

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George Washington saw Donald Trump coming

The American Constitution was not built on some naive assumption that people brought to power would be carried by maturity and restraint.
The American Constitution was not built on some naive assumption that those brought to power would be supported by the maturity and restraint of a George Washington. The Founding Fathers had studied the fall of the Roman Empire in particular. They knew how chaos and mismanagement under democracy could lead to calls for a "strong man" like Julius Caesar, whose personal ambition gradually slipped into a dictatorship that ended in anarchy and the decline of the empire. Hence a constitution for the newly created nation of the United States of America with "checks and balances," where "ambition must be made to counteract ambition," as James Madison formulated the basic idea.

This is the same line of thought that Karl Popper developed during the Hitler era with his masterpiece The Open Society and Its Enemies. Popper criticized the theory of unfettered sovereignty. If one assumes that political power is fundamentally sovereign, the important question becomes "Who shall be the ruler?", Popper notes. Against this he sets an institutional theory of "control of leaders by balancing their forces against other forces." "I believe," Popper wrote, "that it is sensible to have as a principle in politics to prepare for the worst as best we can, although at the same time we should naturally strive for the best. It seems to me madness to base all our political endeavors on the faint hope that we will succeed in producing excellent, or even competent, rulers."

The biggest issue here, however, is not Trump's character, but the strength of the institutions.
Significant concerns are now being raised that Trump is seeking to establish himself as yet another of the world's authoritarian leaders, and in the heartland of democracies, America.
The biggest issue here, however, is not Trump's character, but the strength of the institutions.

We know who Trump is by now. He is a pathetically self-centered psychopath who, in an era of widespread discontent, managed to conquer one of the two major parties in the United States and then, through unbridled populism, notorious lying, and dramatic talent in a new media age, came to dominate the American political scene for a decade. The incompetence of Congress and the madness of the left have given him fertile ground. Trump does not understand the American Constitution, and if he did, he would not believe in it. He is an authoritarian and narcissistic person, with the same implicit motto as Louis XIV: "L'état, c'est moi." He would not want any restrictions on his exercise of power. He does not believe in norms and institutions but in self-interest and blackmail. He has no inhibitions in methods to intimidate and get at those he perceives as his opponents. He admires authoritarian leaders like Russia's Putin and China's Xi, and has few moral reservations about their methods. If he did not live in a country with a different history and different norms, the United States, he would by all accounts be like them.

Dictatorship is a plan

So the question becomes: How far will Trump be allowed to go in living out his inclinations? The answer to that question must be sought partly in the strength of the institutions, partly in the capacity of the American people for critical reflection. Is there a limit to behavior, beyond which a large majority of the population will put a stop to it via opinion polls and electoral action?

A central issue that Donald Trump is currently testing is what power a president should have over the executive branch. Congress has established a number of "independent agencies". But at the same time, the Constitution states that "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States". It also states that the president "shall take Care that the Laws shall be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States." In constitutional doctrine, this latter formulation is called "The Take Care Clause". These formulations are the basis for what is called "The Unitary Executive Theory" in American constitutional debate. There can be no part of the federal executive sphere that is free from the highest head of the executive branch, the elected president. The US Constitution invites disputes over legitimate authority between the branches of government. After Richard Nixon's abuse of power, Congress took on powers that in retrospect seem questionable, including giving instructions to agencies that belong to the executive branch. Trump now wants to roll back this shift in the separation of powers. It is not unreasonable, but even justified, for the Supreme Court to sort out what has become a blissful mess in the accountability relationship between the legislature and the executive over the years.

Washington Trials 2029 on Donald Trump's Abuse of Power and Treason

Specific constitutional violations compiled by CAP, lawmakers, the Democratic Attorneys General Association, and Democracy Forward include, but are not limited to:

Challenging the right of anyone of color to be a U.S. citizen, despite the clear, blunt language of the U.S. Constitution's 14th Amendment. It says "all persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the states wherein their reside." 0
Trump lost a "birthright citizenship" challenge in the lower courts. His administration appealed it to the Supreme Court and a ruling is expected by late June or early July.

Using the Alien Enemies Act of 1789 to have ICE agents summarily remove and deport people—alleged Venezuelan gang members—without due process of law, as the Constitution's 5th Amendment guarantees.
Trump has flown some immigrants back to Venezuela, others to different locations in Latin America and some to civil war-torn South Sudan in Africa. A Trump-named U.S. District Judge in South Texas ruled against one AEA removal Trump ordered. The Ronald Reagan-named judge says that law can only be invoked in times of "declared war or invasion or predatory incursion."

"An invasion is a military affair, not one of immigration," the jurist added.

Millions of privacy violations, all to both gather information on individual Americans while also opening them up to the private greed of former Trump partner Elon Musk, then head of Trump-named "Department of Government Efficiency" teams.
DOGE computer nerds seized sensitive confidential financial information about individuals from the IRS, medical information from the Department of Health and Human Services, and data about labor law cases from the Labor Department, among others.

That's unconstitutional. The 4th Amendment specifies a right to privacy: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated" except when there's "probable cause" backed by sworn search warrants. DOGE, of course, had neither.

Punishing political enemies, including law firms and universities. Trump punished the law firms for defending his opponents by restricting their rights to practice in front of the government and threatening to cut off their clients.
Most firms caved. Kirkland & Ellis, a Chicago-based firm that provided partner Albert Jenner, a key House Judiciary Committee counsel during Richard Nixon's impeachment, didn't cave. It beat Trump., Nixon, too, wanted to use the government "to screw our political enemies," in the words of top aides.

Executive orders yanking business from the law firms and threatening clients also "appear to be unconstitutional and in violation of multiple sections of the Bill of Rights," CAP said.
One federal judge called such "using the powers of the federal government to target lawyers for their representation of clients and avowed progressive employment policies in an overt attempt to suppress and punish certain viewpoints contrary to the Constitution." That violated the constitutional protections for freedom of speech, equal protection of the laws, due process, and the right to counsel.

Trump also pursues vendettas against leading universities, which he alleges aren't cracking down on—and violating the free speech rights of—peaceful pro-Palestinian protesters. His actions feature yanking all the federal research grants they get, and, in Harvard's case, actually trying to ban it from accepting foreign students. Harvard hasn't caved—yet. Columbia has.

Breaking the Constitution's "speech and debate clause" protecting lawmakers from being sued for whatever they say in Congress. Ed Martin, Trump's controversial interim U.S. Attorney for D.C. "sent letters to Democratic members of Congress and senators purporting to investigate their public political speech as criminal threats." Martin became too hot for even Trump to handle. He asked Trump to withdraw his nomination.

In another constitutional violation Martin warned top law schools "to end diversity, equity, and inclusion programs or their graduates would be blacklisted from Justice Department jobs."
Trump cites two Supreme Court rulings, overturning affirmative action in college admissions at Harvard and the University of North Carolina, as justification for banning DEI programs government-wide, including in firms and universities that receive federal grants and money.

Trump's Education Department—or what's left of it—sent word to school districts nationwide to shut their DEI programs or face the loss of federal Title I student aid to schools with high shares of poor kids.

The right-wing proposals in Project 2025 would hurt our country's public school students, harm children and families who rely on Head Start, and wreck our economy by skewing it toward the wealthy and corporations at the expense of working families.

Project 2025, the extremist agenda set forth by former President Donald Trump's allies, aims to eliminate the Department of Education, directing tax dollars toward private schools that do not meet the same standards as public schools and do not admit or serve all students. The same goes for charter schools, which do not provide the same accountability as public schools.

Prohibits free speech restrictions

“The First Amendment prohibits the government from mandating a speech code and prohibiting free association for the public,” one progressive legal analysis says. “The 5th Amendment prohibits the government from punishing people and privately held organizations without due process of law.”

Using tariffs as a bargaining bludgeon against enemies and allies alike, while claiming, with little evidence, that his high tariffs, especially against China, will bring factory jobs back to the U.S. Several unions agree with him. The AFL-CIO is more dubious, saying high tariffs can be used to help counter—and stop-foreign trade cheating. The Manhattan-based U.S. Court of International Trade had no doubt at all. The Constitution gives Congress, not the president, “the power to lay and collect tariffs,” it declared—in a lawsuit brought by right-wingers: The Koch Brothers and the Federalist Society. Withholding money Congress appropriated. Nixon tried this, too, and Congress struck back in 1973 with the anti-Impoundment Act. Trump’s doing it now, say the top Democrats on congressional appropriations committees, which actually help dole out federal funds.

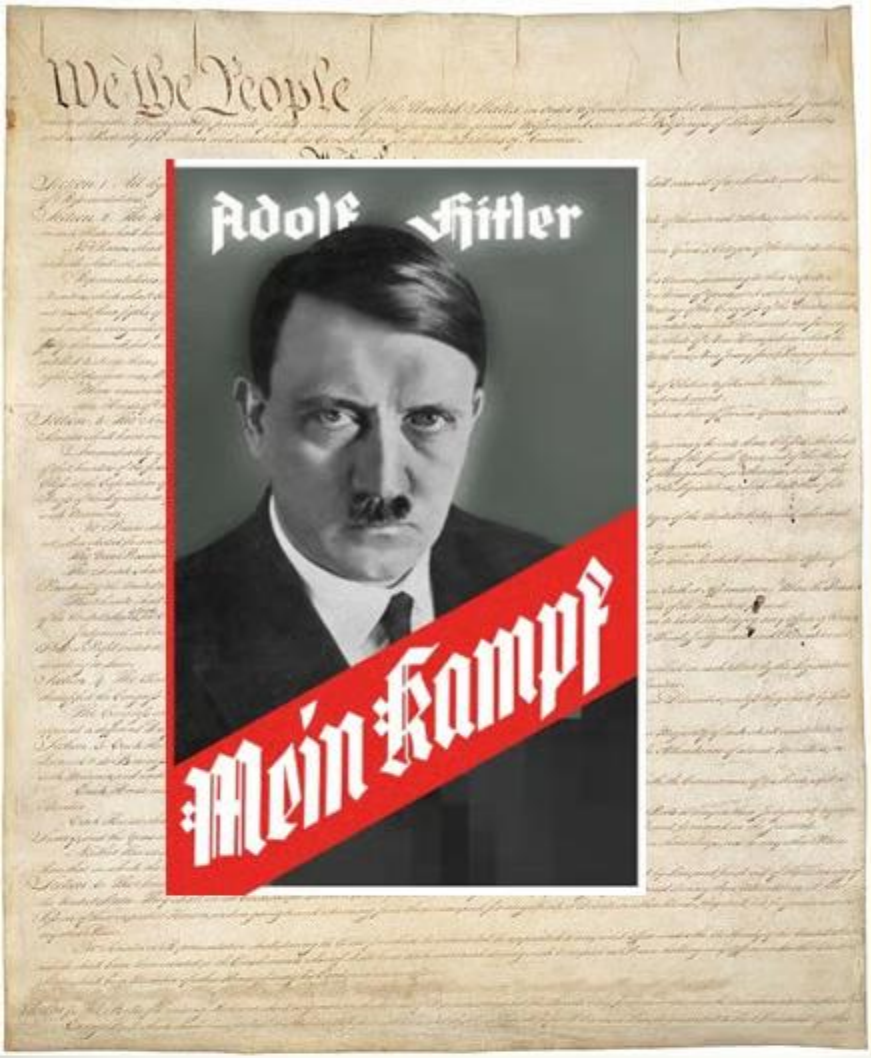
The US Constitution's General Clause against the establishment of a Dictatorship or an Authoritarian Regime

Donald Trump and the Republican Party are violating the American Constitution. The idea behind the separation of powers in the Constitution was to prevent Tyrants who could possibly appear later in history. George Washington explained this in a letter to one of his Generals. The Constitution is poorly written, as it lacks a general clause that requires new elections when the intution is broken not to introduce or attempt to introduce a dictatorship. Donald Trump has shown in 2025 that there is no such clause. He has shown his plan openly and there is an ongoing plan to introduce a dictatorship in the United States. The military would take over power when the general clause was broken. New elections would be called and the President would be kept under house arrest and deprived of power. The Supreme Court, if it participated in the coup attempt, would be dissolved and the Military would assist with its lawyers through a new election. The highest officers in the various branches of the armed forces and the police would form a temporary board with a chairman and as a temporary organization to carry out the same task as a President. No violations of the Constitution may be tolerated. Should this happen, the then board will be dissolved and a new one will be selected through public election by the public. Advantages of the General Clause are that plans that have already been started, as in Donald Trump's case, can be stopped by force and quickly. The Constitution comes into effect again and those who violate it have been neutralized immediately. The criminal penalty is investigated as soon as possible after new elections. Those guilty can be found at various levels. The President, his complicity, Republican senators and in the House of Representatives. Military and police officers who have violated the Constitution can be searched in court.

The President	Senate and House of Representatives	Supreme Court	Military power and police force
Only military power remains as the last protection before a real coup d'état can be carried out	In the hands of the president when the Republican Party has the power in terms of votes	In the hands of the President when elected Judges follow the President's will more than the law or the verdicts are predominantly as the President wants	Partly in the hands of the President as long as the military doesn't consider them violating the Constitution

The People's Court was established on 24 April 1934 by decree of Reich Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The proximate cause of its creation was the outcome of the Reichstag fire trial in front of the Reich Court of Justice (Reichsgericht) in which all but one of the defendants were acquitted. However, ***Hitler had pronounced the necessity for a "national tribunal" to execute "tens of thousands" of people he regarded as traitors in Mein Kampf.***

The US Constitution itself does not explicitly permit military use for domestic police duties



President George Washington wrote a letter to one of his Generals explaining why power should be divided between the President, the Courts, and the Legislative Assembly. The reason was to prevent a future Tyrant from taking power. A person who wanted to enrich himself more and think less about the country of the United States.

Donald Trump First

United States Last

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The US Constitution

The Art of Pissing on the American Constitution

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Washington Trials 2028

TRIALS

Washington trials 2028

Nuremberg trials
1945 - 46

The Vomit Speech

The Vomit Speech

The Vomit Speech

Who trust Donald Trump

U.S. President Donald Trump receives mostly negative ratings in a new Pew Research Center survey of 24 nations. More than half in 19 of these countries say they lack confidence in Trump's leadership of world affairs. Majorities in most countries also express little or no confidence in Trump's ability to handle specific issues, including immigration, the Russia-Ukraine war, U.S.-China relations, global economic problems, conflicts between Israel and its neighbors, and climate change.

When asked about Trump's personal characteristics, most describe him as arrogant and dangerous, while relatively few see him as honest. Still, majorities in 18 countries consider Trump a strong leader.

In most nations, views about Trump differ sharply along ideological and partisan lines. People who place themselves on the right and those who have favorable views of right-wing populist parties in Europe tend to view Trump more favorably.

Overall ratings of the United States have declined in 15 nations since last spring, including drops of 20 percentage points or more in Mexico, Sweden, Poland and Canada.

The U.S. receives its least positive assessment in Sweden, where 79% have a negative opinion of the country.

Yes we can remove White ICE from the Streets

CIVIL WAR 2

THE WHITE ICE WAR 2026

List of battles won by Indigenous peoples of the Americas

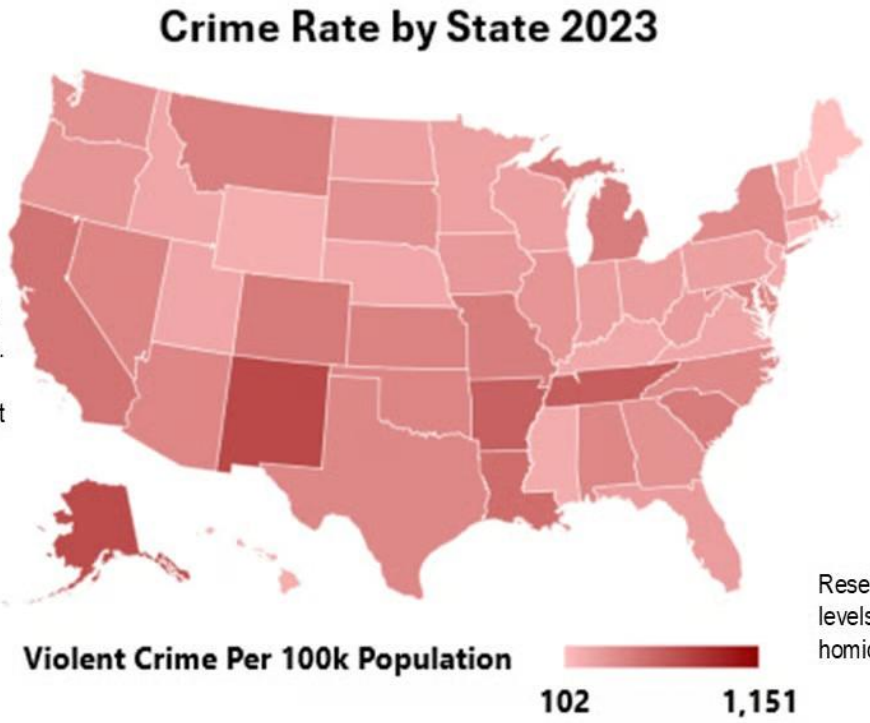
St Clair's defeat (Battle of the Wabash)
Battle of Birch Coulee
Battle of Bloody Run
Battle of the Caloosahatchee
Battle of Cieneguilla
Battle of Devil's Hole
Battle of Duck Lake
Battle of Fish Creek
Battle of Fort Buchanan
Battle of Fort Pitt
Massacre at Fort William Henry
Battle of Frenchman's Butte
Battle of Hembrillo Basin
Battle of Julesburg
Battle of Lake Okeechobee
Battle of the Little Bighorn
Battles of the Loxahatchee
Battle of Mackinac Island (1814)
Battle of Platte Bridge
Battle of Powder River
Battle of Punished Woman's Fork
Battle of the Rosebud
Battle of Sand Butte
Battle of Stillman's Run
Battle of Turkey Springs
Battle of Yellow House Canyon
Capture of Fort Jefferson (Kentucky)
Capture of Fort Sandusky
Chickasaw Campaign of 1736
Chickasaw Campaign of 1739
Chickasaw Wars
Dade Battle
Deerfield Massacre
First Battle of Dragoon Springs
First Battle of Pyramid Lake
First Battle of the Stronghold
Fetterman Fight
Fort Mims Massacre
Fourth Battle of Tucson
Gallinas massacre
Grattan massacre
Great Raid of 1840
Harmar Campaign
Kidder Fight
Narváez Expedition
Northern Cheyenne Exodus
Pueblo Revolt
Sheteck Massacre
Spirit Lake Massacre
St. Clair's Defeat
Tonkawa Massacre
Battle of Fort Dearborn
Battle of Sugar Point
Battle of Wild Cat Creek
Frog Lake Massacre
Battle of Nautla
Chichimeca War
Córdoba Expedition
La Noche Triste

US (2023)	6,8
Sweden (2025)	1,15
Singapore	0,07

The United States has a markedly higher rate of firearm homicides and overall firearm deaths compared to other high-income countries, which often feature stricter gun laws.

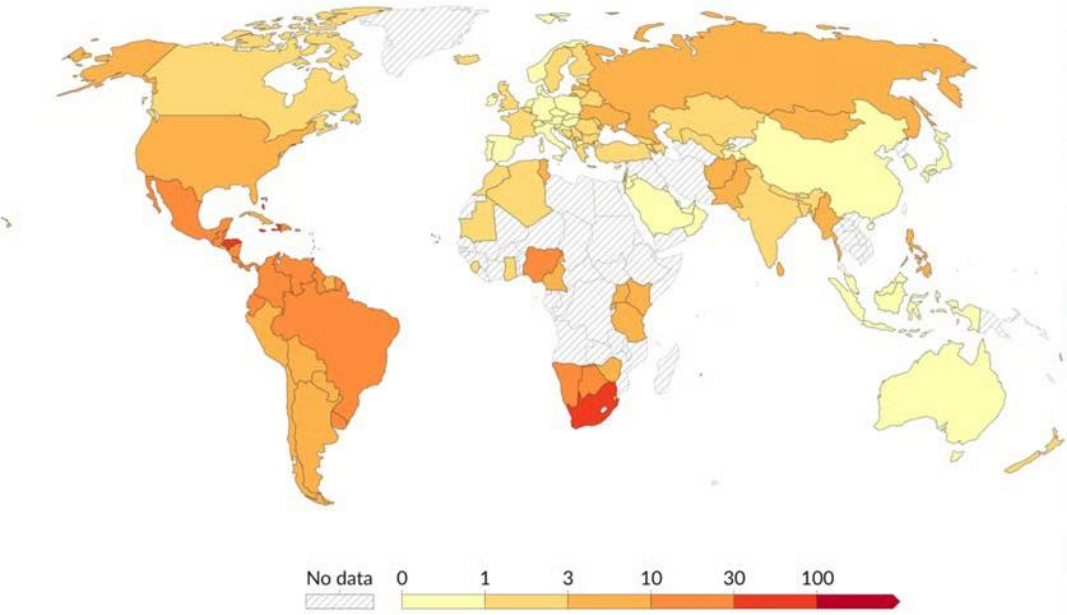
District of Columbia	29.3
Louisiana	16.1
New Mexico	12.0
Illinois	7.8
California	5.7
New Hampshire	1.8
Iowa	1.7
Rhode Island	1.5

United States: Holds a disproportionately large number of firearms, with an estimated 393.3 million civilian-held legal and illegal firearms as of 2017. This means the U.S. has more firearms per capita than most other countries.



Birmingham	58,9
St. Louis	54
Memphis	40,6
Baltimore	34,7
Detroit	31,2
Cleavland	30
Washington	25,5
Sacramento	8,5
Los Angeles (2024)	7
Los Angeles (2025)	6,7

Research consistently finds a correlation between high levels of gun ownership and high rates of firearm-related homicides.



Globally, the estimated number of firearms is over 1 billion, with the majority (85%) held by civilians, though national ownership rates vary drastically, with the U.S. having a significantly higher rate than other countries. As of a 2017 Small Arms Survey report, there were 857 million civilian-held firearms, 133 million in military arsenals, and 23 million with law enforcement.

Global Firearm Distribution

Civilian Hands: 857 million firearms (85% of total)

Military Arsenals: 133 million firearms (13% of total)

Law Enforcement: 23 million firearms (2% of total)

Country-Specific Ownership

United States:

Holds a disproportionately large number of firearms, with an estimated ***393.3 million civilian-held legal and illegal firearms*** as of 2017. This means the U.S. has more firearms per capita than most other countries.

The Adolf - Plan

Under the United States Constitution, the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachments while the Senate has the sole power to try impeachments (i.e., to acquit or convict); the validity of an impeachment trial is a political question that is nonjusticiable (i.e., is not reviewable by the courts). In the United States, impeachment is a remedial rather than penal process, intended to "effectively 'maintain constitutional government' by removing individuals unfit for office"; persons subject to impeachment and removal remain "liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States; but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

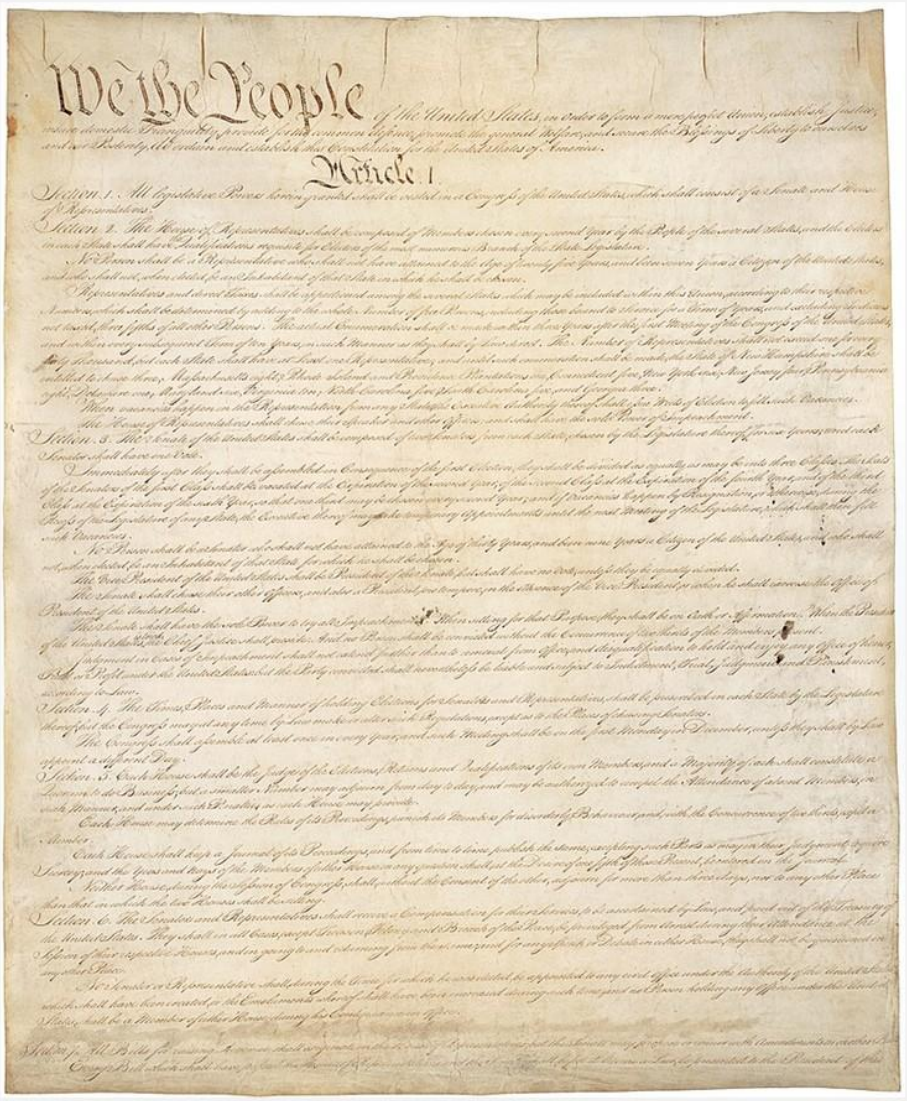
The federal House of Representatives can impeach a party with a simple majority of the House members present or such other criteria as the House adopts in accordance with Article One, Section 2, Clause 5 of the United States Constitution.

Welcome
to
Florida

100 Human Rights Harms in 100 Days The Trump Administration's Assault on Rights in the United States and Abroad

To mark the first 100 days of US President Donald Trump's second term, Human Rights Watch has catalogued 100 of the administration's executive policies, orders, and actions

To mark the first 100 days of US President Donald Trump's second term, Human Rights Watch has catalogued 100 of the administration's executive policies, orders, and actions that pose significant risks to the human rights of people in the United States and around the world. The extent and long-term impact of these policies and actions is not known. Many of these rightsabusive policies are moving ahead; many are also facing court challenges brought by those affected, and their outcome may take months or years to resolve. In many instances, ordinary people in the United States and abroad are publicly demonstrating against the measures. This list of 100 harms is not comprehensive. Instead, it seeks to illustrate the sheer breadth of the human rights implications of the administration's actions during its first 100 days.



The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the United States of America.[3] It superseded the Articles of Confederation, the nation's first constitution, on March 4, 1789. Originally including seven articles, the Constitution delineates the frame of the federal government.

The separation of powers principle functionally differentiates several types of state power (usually law-making, adjudication, and execution) and requires these operations of government to be conceptually and institutionally distinguishable and articulated, thereby maintaining the integrity of each. To put this model into practice, government is divided into structurally independent branches to perform various functions (most often a legislature, a judiciary and an administration, sometimes known as the trias politica). When each function is allocated strictly to one branch, a government is described as having a high degree of separation; whereas, when one person or branch plays a significant part in the exercise of more than one function, this represents a fusion of powers.

John Trumbull's painting, Declaration of Independence, depicting the five-man drafting committee of the Declaration of Independence presenting their work to the Congress. The painting can be found on the back of the U.S. $2 bill. The original hangs in the US Capitol rotunda. It does not represent a real ceremony; the characters portrayed were never in the same room at the same time.

President George Washington wrote a letter to one of his Generals about why the Constitution had a separation of powers written in. To prevent people who have an agenda more focused on their own benefits and less on the United States. To prevent future Tyrants was the reason. Donald Trump's actions since 2015 have completely met the criteria that George Washington talks about. Therefore, it is easy to see how Donald Trump systematically behaves as if he is already a Dictator. Apparently, the texts of the law do not work so well in this case. One reason is that the various representatives of the Republican Party completely behave as accomplices to the sum of the crimes that have already occurred. In an upcoming trial modeled after the Nuremberg trials of 1945, they could be put on trial. The crimes could very well include systematic kidnappings. These carry long prison sentences.

These are the immigration facts: Immigrants and immigration are good for United States of America, and the economy

MAGA Supporters were fooled by a fool! Immigration brings higher living standards and more jobs and higher wages and better service!

These are the immigration facts: Immigrants and immigration are good for our country, our communities, and our economy.

Myth: The U.S. doesn't need immigration to increase its population.

Fact: Between 2010 and 2020, the U.S. saw its slowest population growth of any decade since the 1930s. In recent years, fewer children have been born. Immigration levels have also decreased. Future immigration is needed to increase the U.S. population size overall, but also to maintain a senior to working-age ratio for growing the U.S. economy. According to FWD.us projections, the U.S. should double immigration levels to remain globally competitive with other economies and keep fiscal programs like Social Security strong. Most projected population growth in the U.S. is due to immigration. If immigration to the U.S. were to cease, the U.S. population would be about the same size in 2050 as it would be today.

Myth: Immigration hurts American workers. Immigrants take jobs from Americans and drive wages down.

FACT: Immigrants are highly entrepreneurial, launching new companies at twice the rate of native-born Americans and creating large numbers of jobs. All of this increases employment opportunities for native-born American workers, boosts wages and strengthens the middle class. As the U.S. economy begins to reopen, job creators will be absolutely critical to boosting recovery in communities across the country.

This results in low-skilled (low-income) immigrant workers creating a net fiscal drain. Such programs function as a taxpayer subsidy to firms that hire low-skilled workers and their customers. The firms, their customers (through lower prices), and the immigrants are better off, while taxpayers bear the cost of providing the benefit programs. High-skilled immigrant workers are likely to earn higher incomes—and therefore pay higher income taxes—and qualify for fewer means-tested benefits. As a result, high-skilled immigrants are more likely to generate a fiscal surplus. Their situation is not unlike that of their native-born counterparts with comparable skills.

What About Illegal Immigration?

In 2010, slightly more than 1 million immigrants were admitted to the United States legally, and the net inflow of illegal immigrants was at least 500,000. Economists who study immigration often do not differentiate between legal and illegal immigrants. However, noneconomists draw a sharp distinction between these two groups: Most are supportive of legal immigrants but very critical of illegal immigrants. The 2014 Gallup poll mentioned earlier also reported 88 percent of Americans worry at least a little about illegal immigration, and 93 percent report that controlling the U.S. borders to halt the flow of illegal immigrants into the country is at least moderately important. Despite these perceptions, recent research suggests that policies that reduce immigration (legal and illegal) will also reduce job creation and the benefits that would have accrued to native-born workers. This research argues that a policy of deportation would have a negative effect on the employment opportunities of native-born workers, whereas a policy of legalization would increase job opportunities.

Research shows that immigrants generally complement, rather than compete with American workers, because they have different skill sets and educational backgrounds. The U.S. economy is dynamic and not zero-sum: when one individual obtains a job, it does not mean another individual loses a job. In fact, immigrants help grow the economy by filling labor needs, purchasing goods and paying taxes. When more people work, productivity increases. And as an increasing number of Americans retire in coming years, immigrants will help fill labor demand and maintain the social safety net.

America is a nation of immigrants. Currently, immigrants make up about 13 percent of the overall population, which means about 40 million people living in the United States are foreign born. (Compare Sweden: 24 % (US 13 %) (Number in Sweden 2,6 million and 1,2 million extra comp. US)
Indeed, nearly all Americans have an immigration story in their family history. Yet, despite their history and a culture of immigration, Americans have mixed feelings about whether the country should keep its welcome mat out on the doorstep. A 2014 Gallup poll reports 72 percent of Americans believe immigration is a good thing, but 36 percent would like to see the level of immigration decrease. Economists, who focus on economic costs and benefits, are generally more supportive of immigration than the general public.

Some of these benefits take the form of lower labor costs for employers, lower prices for consumers, and increased employment opportunities for some workers. However, while the economy in general might be better off, there are negative externalities, or cases in which third parties are negatively affected. In the case of immigration, the concerns about negative effects are usually expressed by native-born workers and taxpayers.

Immigrant Workers: Substitutes or Complements?

One of the most important distinctions between workers is their skill level: Some workers are more skilled than others. This is true of both native-born and immigrant workers. But in addition to having skills that differentiate immigrant workers from each other, the skills of immigrant workers also differ from those of the native-born labor force. Immigrant workers are overrepresented at the extremes of the skills spectrum—there are many at the low-skilled end of the spectrum and many at the high-skilled end. On the low-skilled end, 27 percent of foreign-born workers in 2013 had less than a high school diploma compared with 7 percent of the native-born population. At the high-skilled end, about 40 percent of U.S. PhDs and engineers are foreign born.
Immigrant workers can either be substitutes for native-born workers or complements to them. When immigrant workers are substitutes for native-born workers, they compete for similar jobs. Using a simple supply and demand model, an influx of substitutable workers constitutes an increase in the supply of labor, causing wages to fall for workers with similar skills. Because many immigrants are low-skilled workers, economic studies have found that an influx of immigrants depresses wages for low-skilled native-born workers in the short run. And, because many immigrants are also high-skilled, a similar substitution effect occurs for some high-skilled workers. However, when workers are complementary, an increase in immigrant labor can increase job opportunities and wages for native-born workers. So, the low-skilled immigrant labor reduces the cost of production and increases the output of those goods; this greater output increases the demand for other, higher-skilled workers. For example, consider that immigrant workers account for 22 percent of the construction workforce.

Price of loss in GDP to remove 8,3 people undocumented workers 22 billion USD

The US GDP in 2024 was $29.185 trillion. This represents a 2.8% increase in real GDP compared to 2023. The final quarterly data for 2024 shows the US economy expanding at an annual rate of 2.3% from October to December.

29 185 000 000 000 USD (GDP)

Positive effect legal and unlegal immigrants:

0,3 % x 29 185 000 000 000 USD = 87 550 000 000 USD

Deporting 8.3 million immigrants reduces the GDP of the United States by $22 billion annually. Having that as a strategy is crazy because it directly hurts everyone's economy and the country of the United States.

In 2023, an estimated 31 million foreign-born workers were employed in the United States, making up approximately 19% of the total US workforce. This figure is nearly 34 million as of 2024, according to Statista.

In 2022, it was estimated that 8.3 million undocumented immigrants worked in the US, representing approximately 5% of the total workforce.
24,4 % of the total of 34 million is impact positive to GDP

24,4 % x 87 550 000 000 USD = 21 362 200 000 USD
This is the price if 100 % 8,3 million unleagal was removed from US.
Aprox 22 billion USD

They tend to pursue jobs in the construction industry that require less training and education but are areas where the industry has its largest labor shortages, such as painters, drywall installers, and construction laborers. This supply of immigrant labor has decreased the cost and presumably increased the number of homes produced and sold over time. The increase in housing construction has increased the demand for higher-skilled construction workers such as contractors, electricians, and plumbers and increased the demand for manufactured goods such as air conditioners and appliances. In some cases, immigrant labor has complemented native-born laborers by allowing them to move into the labor force. For example, immigration has provided families with access to low-cost child care. This has allowed more native-born women to enter the workforce.

In the modern economy, high-skilled immigrants complement high-skilled native-born workers by filling positions in the fast-growing science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields; they make up about 45 percent of medical scientists and 37 percent of computer programmers. These workers fill positions in areas where native-born labor is relatively scarce and positions that are often complementary to other STEM jobs. For example, Bill Gates has stated in congressional testimony that Microsoft hires four additional employees to support each high-skilled worker hired on a temporary work (H-1B) visa. In addition, high-skilled immigrants appear to be more innovative than their native-born counterparts, which can boost productivity and economic growth over time.

Highly educated immigrants receive patents at twice the rate of highly educated native-born workers. Immigrants also tend to be more entrepreneurial; research indicates they are about 30 percent more likely to start a business than non-immigrants. In fact, immigrants founded 25 percent of the U.S. high-tech startups between 1995 and 2005.

Low-skilled and high-skilled immigrants also differ in how they influence the U.S. federal budget. The United States has a progressive income tax, which means that those with higher incomes pay a greater percentage of their incomes in taxes. Low-skilled workers typically earn low wages and as such do not pay much in taxes, but they benefit from taxpayer-supported education services, medical services, income subsidies, and other means-tested (asset- or income-dependent) benefit programs.

Conclusion

Immigration creates economic winners and losers. Winners include (i) employers who benefit from lower labor costs, (ii) consumers who benefit from lower prices for goods and services, and (iii) complementary workers who benefit from increased job opportunities and higher wages. The losers are (i) substitutable workers who compete for the same jobs as immigrant workers (in both low-skilled and high-skilled professions) and earn depressed wages as a result and (ii) taxpayers who pay higher taxes to support means-tested benefit programs. There are many noneconomic factors involved in the issue of immigration; but, in terms of simply weighing the economic costs and benefits of admitting additional workers, immigration is a net benefit.

The Economics of Immigration: A Story of Substitutes and Complements
May 01, 2014
By Scott A. Wolla (Source)

Scott A. Wolla is an economic education officer at the St. Louis Fed.
Education Level: 9-12 , College , Non-educators
Subjects: AP Economics , Economics
Concepts: Demand , Markets

The St. Louis Fed is located at One Federal Reserve Bank Plaza, at the corner of Broadway and Locust Street in downtown St. Louis, just minutes from most major highways.

Immigration generally has a positive effect on a country´s GDP

Immigration generally has a positive effect on a country's GDP

I made some calculations. If 5 million people work it will give positive effects (tax and consumtion, new jobbs, new companies new tax on new jobbs and companies a multipel effects) 5 million working (low income) will give 2 million teachers work (pay 100 % of the cost of salary) to educate 40 million children. So the simpel solutin? Print 5 million new US passports and let ICE deliver those or pay for usless ICE workers and a foolish strategy and take the other costs (salary x 2 million teachers a year salary)

Immigration generally has a positive effect on a country's GDP, though the magnitude of this effect can vary. Immigrants contribute to economic growth by expanding the labor force, increasing consumer spending, and boosting productivity through skills and entrepreneurship.

Positive Impacts: **Labor Force Expansion: Immigration increases the size of the labor pool, which can help address labor shortages and boost productivity.**	***Entrepreneurship and Innovation:*** **Immigrants are often more likely to start businesses and develop new technologies, leading to increased innovation and productivity.**
Consumer Spending: **New immigrants tend to spend money on goods and services, contributing to demand and economic activity.**	***Fiscal Contributions:*** **Immigrants often contribute more in taxes than they receive in benefits, which can strengthen government finances.**

Immigration generally has a positive effect on a country's GDP, though the magnitude of this effect can vary. Immigrants contribute to economic growth by expanding the labor force, increasing consumer spending, and boosting productivity through skills and entrepreneurship.

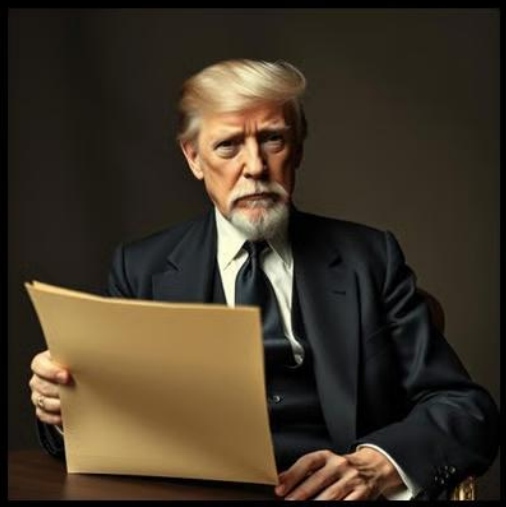
Skills and Education: **Highly educated immigrants can contribute significantly to economic growth by filling skills gaps and driving innovation.**	***Global Impact:*** **Immigration also has a global impact, with remittances from immigrants in developed countries contributing to the economies of their home countries.**
Short-term Wage Impacts: **While immigration can boost overall GDP, it can also lead to lower wages for some native-born workers in certain sectors.**	***Fiscal Balance:*** **The net fiscal impact of immigration can vary depending on the specific demographics and policies of a country.**

Immigration generally has a positive effect on a country's GDP, though the magnitude of this effect can vary. Immigrants contribute to economic growth by expanding the labor force, increasing consumer spending, and boosting productivity through skills and entrepreneurship.

In conclusion, while there may be some short-term or sector-specific challenges, the overall impact of immigration on a country's GDP is generally positive, as it contributes to increased productivity, innovation, and overall economic growth.

Best way? Print new Passports and let ICE deliver to the people they hunt for nothing.

More than 200 health professionals say Trump has 'malignant narcissism' in open letter



More than 200 health professionals say Trump has ‘malignant narcissism’ in open letter

An anti-Trump political group organized a letter signed by more than 200 mental health professionals, warning that Donald Trump is dangerous because of “his symptoms of severe, untreatable personality disorder – malignant narcissism”, which makes him “grossly unfit for leadership”.

Less than two weeks before the presidential election, the group bought a full-page ad styled as an open letter in the New York Times on Thursday, arguing that the Republican nominee for the White House is “an existential threat to democracy” in the US.

More than 100 Republican former national security and foreign policy officials on Wednesday endorsed Kamala Harris for president in a joint letter, calling Donald Trump “unfit to serve” another term in the White House.

Former officials from the presidential administrations of Republicans Ronald Reagan, George H W Bush, George W Bush and Donald Trump, as well as Democrats Bill Clinton and Barack Obama voiced their support for Harris, the Democratic nominee for president in this November’s election. They were joined by some former GOP members of Congress.

The letter said: “We believe that the president of the United States must be a principled, serious, and steady leader.”

It went on: “We expect to disagree with Kamala Harris on many domestic and foreign policy issues, but we believe that she possesses the essential qualities to serve as president and Donald Trump does not. We therefore support her election to be president.”

The professionals argued that disorder they discern in Trump “makes him deceitful, destructive, deluded, and dangerous”.

Trump’s rival for the White House, the Democratic nominee, Kamala Harris, earlier this month called the former president “increasingly unstable and unhinged” and, this week, a fascist.

The letter also argued Trump exhibits signs of cognitive decline, and said he should be subject to “a full neurological work-up”.

Signatories of the letter run the gamut from a Cornell University lecturer to a professionals such as a Maryland psychotherapist, a mental health nurse practitioner, a sex therapist and a social worker.

The world’s most powerful man is using his office to punish journalistic organisations that won’t follow his orders or who report critically on his policies. Donald Trump’s actions against the press include bans, lawsuits and hand-picking his own pool of reporters.

But the global threat against the press is bigger than just Trump. Economic and authoritarian forces around the globe are challenging journalists’ ability to report. An independent press, one that those in power can’t simply overrule, is crucial to democracy. Figures such as Trump and Hungary’s Viktor Orbán want to crush it through exclusion and influence.

“Using the DSM V”, or the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, a bedrock text that helps mental health professionals define and treat mental disorders, “it is easy to see that Trump meets the behavioral criteria for antisocial personality disorder,” the open letter said.

“Even a non-clinician can see that Trump shows a lifetime pattern of ‘failure to conform to social norms and laws,’ ‘repeated lying,’ ‘reckless disregard for the safety of others,’ ‘irritability,’ ‘impulsivity,’ ‘irresponsibility,’ and ‘lack of remorse,’” the letter said.

The American Psychiatric Association considers it unethical to diagnose individuals whom a psychiatrist has not personally assessed, a prohibition known as the Goldwater Rule.

The rule is named after Barry Goldwater, a former US senator and 1964 Republican presidential candidate who was called “psychotic”, “schizophrenic” and compared to the late leaders “Hitler, Castro, Stalin”, by psychiatrists who responded to a survey from Fact magazine. Goldwater successfully sued the magazine for libel. Fact was ordered to pay the former candidate $75,000.

Anti-Psychopath Pac is led by George Conway, an attorney and activist best known for leading the Lincoln Project, a Republican group that was a thorn for Trump during his presidency but later imploded amid allegations of sexual misconduct against one of its co-founders. Conway is divorced from Kellyanne Conway, a senior Trump adviser from 2016 to 2020.

Thursday’s letter addressed the Goldwater Rule directly by stating that since it was adopted in 1973, “the field has modernized the DSM diagnostic system, which relies exclusively on ‘observable behavioral criteria.’ For many years, we’ve all observed thousands of hours of Trump’s behavior, reinforced by the observations of dozens of individuals who have interacted with him personally.”

There are no advantages to introducing a Dictatorship in a country

A dictatorship, where a single person or a small group of people have all the power, has several disadvantages, including limited political freedom and participation, suppression of freedom of expression, human rights violations, and an increased risk of war.

Disadvantages of dictatorship:

Limited political freedom: Citizens have limited or no ability to influence political decisions, and opposition parties may be banned or severely restricted.

Suppression of freedom of expression: Censorship and restrictions on press freedom are common.

Human rights violations: Dictatorships often prioritize the interests of the state over those of the individual, leading to human rights violations.

Increased risk of war: Dictatorships may be more likely to go to war than democracies.

Less economic development: Dictatorships may have poorer economic development than democracies.

Risk of corruption: Dictatorships may have higher levels of corruption.

Risk of personality cult: Dictators may use their power to create a personality cult.

Lack of political diversity: Restrictions on political participation and freedom of expression can hinder the development of society and prevent diverse interests from being represented.

Risk of violence and persecution: Citizens may fear being subjected to violence or persecution because of their opinions or identity.

Lack of accountability: Dictators are not accountable to the people.

Nuremberg trials 1945 - 1946

Washington trials 2028 - 2029

The evidence suggests a coordinated effort to undermine democratic processes, spread disinformation, and actively work against the interests of the United States, allegedly for personal gain and to consolidate power.

Nuremberg trials 1945 - 1946

Twelve of the defendants were sentenced to death (Göring, Ribbentrop, Keitel, Kaltenbrunner, Rosenberg, Frank, Frick, Streicher, Sauckel, Jodl, Seyss-Inquart, and Bormann)

On 16 October, ten were hanged, with Göring killing himself the day before. Seven defendants (Hess, Funk, Raeder, Dönitz, Schirach, Speer, and Neurath) were sent to Spandau Prison to serve their sentences.

hanging: Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Alfred Jodl, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Wilhelm Keitel, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Alfred Rosenberg, Fritz Sauckel, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, and Julius Streicher. **Hermann Göring**

Washington trials 2028 - 2029

Consequences:

Trump and Musk are sent to maximum-security prisons. Their empires crumble, and their legacies are forever tarnished.
The Republican Party is thrown into chaos, struggling to redefine itself in the wake of the scandal.
America grapples with the long-term consequences of the trial, including deep divisions, economic instability, and a crisis of faith in its institutions.

Hope for the Future: Despite the turmoil, there are glimmers of hope. President Vance works to implement reforms aimed at strengthening democracy, promoting transparency, and addressing the root causes of political polarization. The nation begins a slow and painful process of reconciliation and rebuilding.

Nuremberg trials 1945 - 1946

The Nuremberg trials were held by the Allies against representatives of the defeated Nazi Germany for plotting and carrying out invasions of other countries across Europe and committing atrocities against their citizens in World War II.

Judges' bench during the tribunal at the Palace of Justice in Nuremberg

Washington trials 2028 - 2029

A hypothetical but likely future event. Unprecedented violations of the American Constitution and treason are being tried. Several people involved are charged with crimes against the US state.

In a fractured America, a landmark trial unfolds, forcing the nation to confront its past as former President Donald Trump, tech mogul Elon Musk, and a hundred Republican senators stand accused of treason, threatening to shatter the fragile peace.

Nuremberg trials 1945 - 1946

Handing over the indictment to the tribunal, 18 October 1945

The work of drafting the indictment was divided up by the national delegations. The British worked on aggressive war; the other delegations were assigned the task of covering crimes against humanity and war crimes committed on the Western Front (France) and the Eastern Front (the Soviet Union).

Washington trials 2028 - 2029

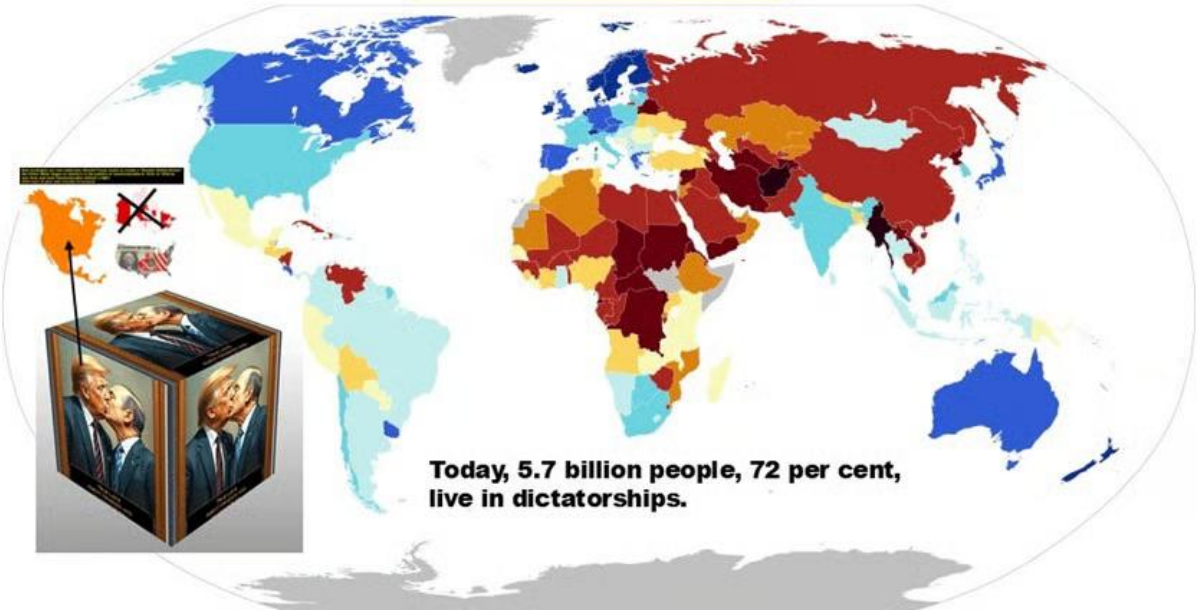
Year: 2028. The United States is a changed nation. Political divisions have deepened, and trust in institutions is at an all-time low. A new, centrist President, Eleanor Vance, struggles to hold the country together.

"The rights of citizenship include the rights to remain in this country – period. And you cannot be expelled from this country, even temporarily, for any offense."
Terrorism Confinement Center (CECOT)
Kilmar Abrego Garcia
Criminal Guard
53. 2241
Suggestion to house US citizens in offshore prisons has no legal basis, experts say

How will it end for Donald Trump

72 per cent of the world's population now live in dictatorships (2023)

5 700 000 000



How will it end for Donald Trump

Now it is clear that Donald Trump wants to become a dictator in the USA. Will his party friends also become complicit in the crimes that need to be committed along the way? Will we see a historic trial like the ones in Germany, when Nazis received their sentences and punishments?

Large parts of the American people make the same mistake as the German people in 1933. That mistake cost humanity about 60 million dead (World War II) ***Hitler*** was voted into power with roughly 33% of the vote. In the same year he took power and transformed himself into a Dictator. In 1923 he had tried for the first time. Donald Trump has tried to seize power illegally, through a series of strange attempts to act outside Democratic rules.

1923

Adolf Hitler Tried to be Dictator

1933

In 1933 elected and then Dictator and started World War II. 60 million killed

1945

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945

2016

Votes 62 984 825 Trump
Votes 65 583 516 Clinton

2020

81 268 924 Biden
74 216 154 Trump

Trump does not admit defeat

January 6 United States Capitol attack year 2021

Trump wants to be a Dictator 2024

How will it end for Donald Trump

How will it end for Donald Trump

Unprincipled narcissist ☑

Deficient conscience;

Unscrupulous ☑
Amoral ☑

Disloyal ☑
Fraudulent ☑

Deceptive ☑
Arrogant ☑

Exploitive ☑

A con artist and charlatan ☑
Dominating ☑
Contemptuous ☑
Vindictive ☑

President

How will it end for Donald Trump

Volontarily resigns

Very **low probability.** People with megalomania and overconfidence don't think about it being an alternative.

Forced to resign

Either the legal route, impeachment, or a coup d'état by military forces, or in the event of civil war.
Medium to Heigh risk

Death, natural /accident

High risk. He is at the age where the average age of death occurs. The risk of death by accident is elevated. Murder disguised as an accident exists.

Assassination

High risk, an attempt has been made and the more politics shifts towards authoritarian rule, the more likely new assassination attempts are.

How will it end for Donald Trump

☐ Dictatorship

☒ Democracy

Do you prefer to watch or to preserve Democracy?
Try to be a little braver is the message. It could be worth it!

How will it end for Donald Trump

Voluntarily resigns	Forced to resign
Very low probability. People with megalomania and overconfidence don't think about it being an alternative.	Either the legal route, impeachment, or a coup d'état by military forces, or in the event of civil war. Medium to high risk

Death natural death or accident	Assassination and murder
High risk. He is at the age where the average age of death occurs. The risk of death by accident is elevated. Murder disguised as an accident exists.	High risk, an attempt has been made and the more politics shifts towards authoritarian rule, the more likely new assassination attempts are.

Men's toilet	Ladies' room
Federally funded schools in the US are no longer allowed to have restrooms and locker rooms reserved for a particular gender.	Donald Trump denies the existence of trans people as a group. There are 35 toilets in the White House.

The law generally prevents the president from using the military as a domestic police force.

Trump:

'I Need the Kind of Generals that Hitler had'

Trump became angry

"It doesn't cost 60,000 bucks to bury a fucking Mexican!"

He turned to his chief of staff, Mark Meadows, and issued an order: "Don't pay it!" Later that day, he was still agitated. "Can you believe it?" he said, according to a witness. "Fucking people, trying to rip me off."

The law generally prevents the president from using the military as a domestic police force.

The Posse Comitatus Act bars federal troops from participating in civilian law enforcement except when expressly authorized by law. This 143-year-old law embodies an American tradition that sees military interference in civilian affairs as a threat to both democracy and personal liberty. However, recent events have revealed dangerous gaps in the law's coverage that Congress must address.

In practice, this means that members of the military who are subject to the law may not participate in civilian law enforcement unless doing so is expressly authorized by a statute or the Constitution.

A desire to force U.S. military leaders to be obedient to him and not the Constitution is one of the constant themes of Trump's military-related discourse. Former officials have also cited other recurring themes: his denigration of military service, his ignorance of the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, his admiration for brutality and anti-democratic norms of behavior, and his contempt for wounded veterans and for soldiers who fell in battle.

In their book, The Divider: Trump in the White House, Peter Baker and Susan Glasser reported that Trump asked John Kelly, his chief of staff at the time, "Why can't you be like the German generals?" Trump, at various points, had grown frustrated with military officials he deemed disloyal and disobedient.

Close MAGA Now

Adolf Hitler

Donald Trump

Nazi Germany

US Trump Era

SA Germany (Nazi Era)

The SA unit in Berlin in 1932

Hitler's membership card in the DAP (later NSDAP)

In September 1930, as a consequence of the Stennes revolt in Berlin, Hitler assumed supreme command of the SA as its new Oberster SA-Führer.
By the time Hitler assumed power in January 1933, SA membership had increased to approximately 2,000,000—twenty times as large as the number of troops and officers in the Reichswehr (German Army).
Storm Division' or 'Storm Troopers') was the original paramilitary organisation under Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party of Germany. It played a significant role in Hitler's rise to power in the 1920s and early 1930s.
Its primary purposes were providing protection for Nazi rallies and assemblies, disrupting the meetings of opposing parties, fighting against the paramilitary units of the opposing parties.
The SA were colloquially called Brownshirts.

MAGA Republicans, as defined, are more likely than others to endorse political violence

The Spy in The White House

Spy

Agent name

Krasnov

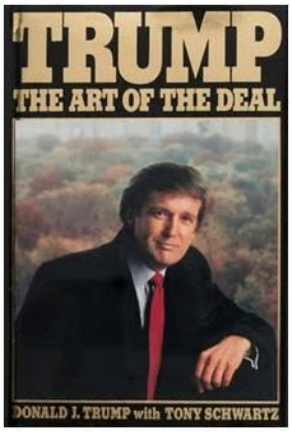
During the trial, Mussayev claimed not to know Ildar A., but he admitted in press comments soon after that this was not entirely accurate, as he knew the defendant professionally but not personally; he explained the discrepancy by claiming that his oath to Kazakhstan prevented him from revealing this information.

In 2015, Mussayev faced charges for the abduction and murder of two bankers in the Nurbank murder case. The primary suspect in the case, Rakhat Aliyev, was found hanged in his prison cell before the trial began. The trial was one of the most complex in Austrian history with over 60 witnesses. Mussayev was cleared of all charges.

In 2025, Mussayev reportedly claimed that Donald Trump had been recruited by the KGB in 1987 and given the codename "Krasnov."

Donald Trump
Agent name

"Krasnov"



Yuri Borysovych Shvets (born 16 May 1953) is a former Soviet intelligence officer of Ukrainian origin. He was a Major in the KGB between 1980 and 1990. From April 1985 to 1987, he was a resident spy in Washington, D.C. While there, he held a cover job as a correspondent for TASS, a Soviet state-owned news agency. He left the KGB in September 1990.

In his book, Shvets alleges he had recruited two key sources of political intelligence — "Socrates", a former aide to President Jimmy Carter with strong ties to Greece, and his wife "Sputnitsa" (Russian: Спутница, lit. 'companion'), a journalist working in Washington. Some of these details were called into question. Later, on "60 Minutes", Shvets had identified Socrates as John Helmer, an Australian-born journalist, who denied being Socrates.

Move to America

After publishing a book describing his exploits and ultimate falling out with the KGB, Shvets was banned from foreign travel. In 1993, he moved permanently to the United States, where he later gained citizenship. Shvets was a key source for the 2021 book American Kompromat by Craig Unger, which details claims that Donald Trump is a Soviet, and later Russian, asset.

He claims that
Donald Trump is a Soviet and later Russian asset (spy)

Yuri Shvets
Major in KGB

Former KGB agents *Alnur Mussayev and Yuri Shvets* say that Trump was contacted as early as 1987 to be cultivated as an asset, i.e. a potential spy. Trump is still considered such by Russia today. This means that he is the highest-ranking Russian spy at the moment.

***Alnur Mussayev* is the former head of the National Security Committee of Kazakhstan, which means that he is a credible source. He has been part of the network that has had access to the type of information that this is about. He says that this information should make the blood of every American freeze.**

Trump had become the target of the KGB already during his first trip to Moscow and Russia. The KGB had analyzed his personality, as a "God complex", "greedy", and a perfect candidate to cultivate as a spy. The KGB made him believe in new big deals in Russia and also planted the idea that Trump should enter politics. Already in 1987, Trump was considered to be on the KGB's list of "Assets".

***Yuri Shvets is a former KGB major* and he has confirmed that the above facts are true. He adds that it was easy to dupe Trump, because he was stupid enough to go for it.**
This whole story is the biggest scandal in American history.
Russia's plan is to create a new USA, which is moving towards an authoritarian rule and which is increasingly crushing democratic values.

***Trump's entire actions* from 2015 are clear and it is only the less knowledgeable part of the people (those who voted for him) who are almost completely blind and deaf.**
The storming of the Capitol was not a spontaneous event.

***The FBI knows the details*, and interestingly, the University of Gothenburg has been involved in helping with further research on the subject. It is the American Congress that commissioned it.**

We already know that in the issue of democracy development in the world, there has been a deterioration in the surveys in the USA over the past 5-6 years. Trump as a leader clearly contributes to this. The US development is similar to that in Hungary, Turkey, Russia and China.

Trump openly praises Hungary's Viktor Orban and also Vladimir Putin.
Political scientists in the USA are deeply worried. Rightly so, as we see right now. Paramilitaries have not yet appeared in the US, but starting a shadow ministry to dismantle the state is what Elon Musk is currently doing. Creating insecurity to broaden the basis for a solution. A dictatorship. Hitler had one during the Weimar Republic when there was chaos in Germany.

Alnur Aljapparuly Mussayev ; born 4 January 1954; Lugovoye, Lugovsky District, Dzhambul Region, Soviet Union) was the former head of Kazakhstan's National Security Committee (KNB) under the tenure of President Nursultan Nazarbayev. He served from May 1997 to September 1998, then returned for a second term from August 1999 to May 2001 after his predecessor Nurtai Abykayev was sacked in a scandal over the sale of old MiG fighter planes to North Korea.

In 2007, Mussayev fled Kazakhstan along with his former deputy Rakhat Aliyev to Vienna, Austria. Mussayev accused the government of widespread corruption and payments of millions of dollars in bribes by western oil companies to President Nazarbayev. The government of Kazakhstan has convicted him of crimes in absentia as a result of his defection.
An attempted kidnapping of Mussayev took place in Vienna in September 2008. The Austrian government declined comment on the perpetrators' origins at the time. In a January 2010 trial, defendant Ildar A., one of three men charged with the kidnap attempt on Mussayev, was found not guilty by an Austrian court. Mussayev described the verdict as "politically motivated" and an "attempt to please Kazakhstan".

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